



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1871.

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION. To be held in Richmond, from what we see in the newspapers, and from what is reported to us, will be composed of excellent material, judicious, sensible men, who will make it a meeting for business. The object of the Convention is to effect, as far as it can, a thorough organization of the party, preparatory to the election next fall of members of the Legislature, and for future action when the great national contest for the Presidency is to take place. Arrangements to that end are alone wanting; and those arrangements we hope to see accomplished in a satisfactory manner. The "platform" of the Conservatives, composed of former Whigs and former Democrats, in Virginia, is, opposition to the political principles and measures of the leaders of the Radical party, as exemplified in their legislation, and in the general action of the present Administration.

GEN. HARLAN, of Kentucky, was the candidate of the Radical party in that State, at the late election for Governor, and used every exertion possible to secure the triumph of his party. As a reward for his labors, though defeated by a large majority, his name has been put forth as a candidate for Vice President. Very well. We have no objection to his name. But, this same Gen. Harlan, just now the Radical leader in Kentucky, in the year 1866, delivered a speech, in which he said:—"If the American people continue the Radical party in power, they will do so at their peril, for it is the avowed purpose of that party to subvert our present civil institutions and centralize the government." It is probable that he had in 1866 impressed this so forcibly upon the people of Kentucky, that they remembered it vividly in 1871, when the author of the sentiment came to ask them to support the Radical party, and him as their candidate! But the truth of 1866 is the truth of 1871! Centralization of the government is the foundation stone of the present Radical political organization.

"CHILDREN AT THE WATERING PLACES."—At some of the watering places, this year, there have been "children's balls," where babies, hardly out of their swaddling clothes, were taught to ape all the affectations, airs and follies of their elders. The Baltimore American, commenting upon this, says:—"The absurdity of such affairs would cause them to be laughed at were it not for the harmful results of such unnatural training. Not to speak of the injury to physical health in the late hours and unnatural excitement of the ball-room, there is even a graver harm in the moral taint which must inevitably come from this unwholesome atmosphere. Childhood should bear about it always an air of innocence and sweet simplicity, of artless merriment, and, above all, entire naturalness. But these bedizened little creatures, strutting about in the heat and glare of the ballroom, outdoing their foolish parents, if possible, in artificiality and insincerity, are no longer children—they are simply monstrosities."

RAILROAD MATTERS.—It is reported that there is "a project on foot to connect New York and Baltimore by another railroad." The plan is to connect the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake, and, by the New Jersey Central, form a direct line between the two cities. The line is to run through Kent county, in Maryland, and, by means of ferry boats, the train is to be carried across the Bay. Thus one can enter the cars in New York and get out in Baltimore. The means to make the road already provided, and the parties who have hold of it intend to build it. This project, when completed, will open a new outlet for the products of the Chesapeake, of Eastern Shore, and by steamboat connection, of the lower counties of Maryland, and will doubtless lessen the rates of freight now paid to reach the New York market.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.—The Philadelphia Ledger in its last weekly notice of the Coal Trade says:—"The anthracite coal trade, so far as the Lehigh region is concerned, is reported in a healthful condition. There is a good demand for the coal, and the operators are free and satisfied sellers at the current prices. In the Schuylkill coal region business is less spirited. There is an active retail market for coal, consumers very generally laying in their winter's fuel at prices current the last two weeks. The cargo prices of coal at Port Richmond are almost entirely the same as published one week ago."

THE GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA, and his suite, are expected to reach New York in October. The Duke, according to the newspaper accounts, is to be met by a U. S. naval squadron, off the coast; to land and go on to Washington; to visit the President; to be feted every where in the Northern cities; to make the overland trip to San Francisco; to have a buffalo chase in the Far West, &c., &c. Some people may break their necks in stretching, then, so as to obtain a "good look" at the representative of "our very dear friend and ally."

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.—The Richmond State Journal, discussing the Radical Convention to be held in Richmond on the 27th of September, urges that the "exceptional condition of affairs in Virginia, with a reactionary opposition, so violent and bitter as to press home that we are in a state of war in a time of peace, render the call for the Convention appropriate if not necessary." The divisions in the party must be great indeed, when such a state of things exists.

Vessels off the Southern coast report a severe gale of wind on the 15th inst.

U. S. STEAMER GUERRIERE, on the 26th of July last, ran on a shoal while going to Leghorn, under a full head of steam, and was nearly knocked to pieces. It is said that to repair her properly will cost \$95,000—and then she will never be as staunch as she was before. She was towed up to Spezzia, everything on her, almost, taken out, and her keel found broken, and other great damage done. Intimations of carelessness or mismanagement are thrown out in the accounts of this mishap.

A telegraphic dispatch from Long Branch, states that Dr. H. T. Helmbold made two attempts there yesterday to commit suicide by shooting himself. Helmbold declares that the report is entirely destitute of truth. He states that while gunning, having discharged one load of his piece, he put his mouth to the barrel in order to clear it. While doing so, he accidentally touched the cock of the other barrel, the load of which was discharged, but he was only slightly injured in the face.

Accounts of "movements" at Long Branch vary. One dispatch says:—"The President has signified his intention of coming to Washington on Wednesday night next." Another says:—"It is stated in official circles that the President of the United States will not visit Washington before the 10th of September." If the visit to Washington is to be made, it need not be a long one.

The quarrel between the Radical factions in New Orleans gives the President much trouble. He will have to decide between his brother-in-law Casey, and the Warmoth followers who say that Casey must be "put out," or the Radical party in Louisiana will "burst up." Let it burst!

The American Scientific Association has held in session for some days at Indianapolis, Md. A number of interesting papers on scientific subjects have been read and some of them published. The next meeting is to be held at San Francisco.

The grand annual festival of the Baltimore Schuetzen Association commenced yesterday morning at their beautiful park, on Belair avenue. The usual procession inaugurating the festivities was dispensed with.

The experiment of employing Chinese workmen at the Shoe factory in North Adams, Mass., is said to be, so far, a complete success—and arrangements are making to introduce the same description of labor in other factories.

A "report" has been started that Gen. McCook, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, has become insane. If this "report" be correct, it is said that Gen. Ewing will be requested to take his place.

We have received the September number of Scribner's Magazine, one of the best of the periodicals published at the North, with interesting articles, well illustrated. It deserves to be favorably noticed.

The Washington Patriot says:—"Newburyport, Mass., has an excitement by the discovery of fresh-water pearls in the brooks in the vicinity of that place. In these are found a mussel, known as the 'mussel purpureus,' of which, 'it is said,' about one in ten encloses pearls, which are about the size of a pea. After spending half a day in searching for pearls, a citizen of Newburyport found eight fair pearls, four of which were worth setting; and his luck being noised about, everybody is now pearl-fishing, with more or less success."

The Public Schools of Virginia. Superintendent Ruffner returned to the city on Saturday. During his absence he visited, officially, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Alexandria, Winchester and Fredericksburg. He had previously visited Petersburg, Norfolk, Staunton, Harrisonburg and Lexington, and hopes to visit other of the principal cities and towns of the State within the next month. His object is to encourage and aid the school authorities in enlarging their operations and perfecting their organizations for the new year, which begins September 1st. He hopes, by the establishment of model schools in the chief towns, not only to give better advantages to their people, but to place at these central points schools of observation, where the improved methods of instruction may be witnessed by the people of regions circumscribed. In nearly all the places visited the City Councils had rendered substantial aid and prospects were very good. All school officers without exception report the public school cause as gaining in favor with the people. The City Council of Lynchburg in addition, to \$8,000 for current expenses, has voted \$30,000 for public school buildings. —*Richmond Whig.*

RIVAL RAILROADS.—As the Pennsylvania R. R. combination virtually controls the lines between Baltimore and Philadelphia and New York, it now refuses to carry between those points the freight brought to Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio line from points in the West which are reached in common by the connections of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio roads. The result is that New York and Philadelphia freights brought by the Central Ohio branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road to the Ohio river, instead of being brought in bulk across the splendid new bridge at Belair, and so over the main stem of the line, have to take the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road at that place, and reach their destination via Pittsburgh and Harrisburg.

This arrangement destroys the western connections of the Baltimore and Ohio line with New York, except what it commands through the Parkersburg branch and Marietta and Cincinnati, and where it does not compete with the connecting lines of its overpowering rival, and renders practically worthless very valuable feeders between Wheeling and Chicago, and also the costly bridge over the Ohio river at Belair, until Mr. Garrett and his friends are able to build a new line between Baltimore and New York. —*Washington Star.*

Sunday afternoon, a singular accident occurred on Broad street in Richmond, which came near being attended with very serious results. A lady and gentleman were standing on the corner awaiting the arrival of a street car, when the gentleman discovered that the lady's dress was on fire. He immediately set to work to put it out, but the dress being of a very light and inflammable material, the fire spread so rapidly for him and for an instant threatened entirely to envelop the victim. At this moment Major E. P. Gaines came to the spot and at once stripped himself of his coat and wrapped it around the lady so closely as to keep down and ultimately to smother the flames, which before he came up had flared as high up as the lady's head. In a moment several other gentlemen were upon the spot and the fire was soon extinguished. Though nearly dead from fright, her injuries were found to be of a trifling character. The origin of the fire is generally supposed to have originated from sparks falling from the pipe, which the gentleman was smoking at the time.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The Coroner's jury in the case of the Westfield explosion, set an example regarding holding officials responsible for disaster caused by recklessness or neglect, that the jury on the tugboat boiler explosion at Staten Island have followed. They accuse the Captain and Engineer of causing the death of the person killed, and have issued warrants for their arrest.

A man named Gilbert, "said to be a leading member of the Ku-Klux in Kentucky," has been arrested and placed in the custody of the U. S. authorities at Louisville. It is said that he will turn State's evidence and the Government expect to obtain some important revelations through him!

E. O. Wakeman, an old Californian and a veteran of the Mexican war, and highly connected, has been arrested in San Francisco, by a special detective from Washington, on a charge of forging the endorsement of a soldier's bounty warrant. He has made a written confession of guilt.

What whiskey may do is shown by the St. Louis Democrat, which describes how a Deputy United States Marshal got drunk, lost a prisoner, was himself arrested by the police, was dismissed by the Marshal, was put off a train of cars, and was run over and killed, all in one day.

A Pittsburg firm have erected complete and extensive shops capable of employing between 70 and 80 hands, for the manufacture of light and narrow-gauge locomotives. This enterprising firm deserves the success that comes of taking time by the forelock.

The recent order from the War Department retiring Gen. Geo. Stoeneman with the full rank of major general, has been revoked, and he has been retired with the full rank of colonel. This has been done to comply with the law.

The New York Yacht Squadron races commenced yesterday at Newport. The selection of a yacht to race against the boat that Ashbury will bring from England, will probably be decided by this week's contests.

Commissioner Douglas instructs that officers of the Revenue Department have no authority to grant any extension of time for the payment of taxes, and that with delinquents they must pursue the course pointed out by the law.

Subscription to the new gold loan yesterday amounted to nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars. The Second National Bank of Baltimore is reported as having taken another \$360,000.

Tom Thumb stuck a penknife into the eye of a little girl in Australia recently. She was peeping through a hole in the tent, when the bloody Thumb drew his trenchant blade and snote her.

Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, has appointed J. Sella Martin, colored, formerly of Washington, superintendent of the fifth district, in that State, in place of Gen. J. McClellan, recently elected to Congress.

Mrs. Mary Jane Owen, wife of Robert Dale Owen, died last week at her home, in New Harmony, Ind., after an illness of little more than a week.

At Cleveland, Bradley county, Tenn., last Friday evening, a colored man charged with an outrage on a white girl, was taken from prison by masked men and hanged.

The recent death from reported "cholera," in New York, is said to have been produced by a snuff of peaches, cantelopes, and water-melons.

After the first of October the rate of postage for single letters between the U. S. and Germany will be reduced from ten to seven cents. Forty-four vessels gauging 38,000 tons, passed through the Suez canal in June. One steamer had touched sixty times on the way.

Piedmont and Potomac R. R. Co.—The Legislature of the District of Columbia has passed an act to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company upon certain conditions. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"This is for a subscription to a railway from some point on the Potomac to Luray, in Page county, Va., the managers of which had sufficient strength in the last Legislature of Virginia to require the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company to guarantee its bonds as a company precedent to obtaining authority to make the Richmond and Washington railroad. Supposing that the Piedmont and Potomac road would never be built, the Pennsylvania Central managers agreed to guarantee bonds for its superstructure and equipment only. To guard against swamping the subscription in an uncompleted road, the bill to be voted on provides that 'before such subscription shall be made, satisfactory evidence shall be furnished to the board of public works that such subscription will be adequate for the purpose of completing the grading of said road, and satisfactory guarantees shall be given to said board that the amount so subscribed shall be faithfully applied to said work, and that said work will be completed within the time necessary to avail of said guarantee of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and that the road shall be constructed from some point on the Potomac river at Georgetown which shall be satisfactory to said board of public works.' The vote will be taken on the fourth Wednesday of next November.

A HURRICANE OF STONES.—In Zarate, a city of the Argentine Republic, there happened on the 8th of June last, a frightful hurricane with stones. The Cordova Press describes it as follows:

"It was about half-past four a.m.; the atmosphere without the slightest breeze and suffocating. The clouds went on slowly accumulating in great masses in the west; five a.m. struck, when a dull yet frightful sound was heard far off to the westward. A minute afterwards the storm broke in an awful form. It began with a sound like the discharge of heavy artillery, with lightning. The Pampero wind swept over with unusual violence and fury, bringing with it a cloud of stones, such as never had been seen before. These stones were as big as goose eggs, fell everywhere, very few being as small as that of a pigeon. Houses, huts and roofs of all sorts suffered terribly; some were knocked over, others unroofed, and all injured. Not a pane of glass of a public lamp survived unbroken, and many were carried to a great distance by the force of the wind. Buildings exposed to the fury of the blast looked as if a rifle corps had been doing their best against them. Many animals were reported killed and one woman and child. [This is a most 'severe' report, as well as storm.]

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Ward, charged with the murder of Lewis, colored, on a canal boat on Saturday evening, now in jail on that charge, is a native of Cumberland, Md., and claims that he acted in self-defense, as Lewis was about to kill him when he resorted to the musket with which he knocked him overboard. He also claims that he himself jumped overboard to save Lewis.

A house in Tenth street, known as a house of ill-fame, has been offered by the proprietress, as the home of women who desire to reform and engage in useful and respectable pursuits. It is said a number of girls are preparing to enter this asylum, where they will be taught how to gain an honest living.

Two ladies took the white veil at the Convent of the Visitation in Georgetown, yesterday.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Richmond Whig says:—"We learn from our exchanges, that the refreshing rains by which we have been recently visited, extended far and wide, and we hope to hear of good results from them to the growing crops." We wish we could have some of these refreshing rains in this section of the State.

A party of Western members of Congress, says the Lynchburg Virginian, a few days ago, in Baltimore, said the West was all alive to the importance of completing the Water-line, and it is determined it shall be done.

Among the late arrivals at the White Sulphur Springs are Generals Fitzhugh Lee, and M. D. Corse; John Goode, Va.; Generals W. W. Gary, James Conner and Governor Jacobs, of West Virginia.

The firemen from Portsmouth were handsomely received and entertained in Richmond, yesterday.

The Fredericksburg Herald says there has been plenty of rain in that locality.

NATIONAL JUNCTION RAILWAY.—On the 29th of March, 1869, Congress, by appropriate legislation, granted a charter to a body of incorporators for the building and equipping of a railroad to run through the city of Washington, to be designated as the National Junction railway. The main object of the incorporators in seeking this franchise was to connect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company with the Orange and Alexandria railroad, thus supplying a link heretofore wanting, and making a grand chain of railroad connection between New York and New Orleans.

For some cause, after securing the franchise no active steps were taken to go on with the improvement of the work on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, which makes a connection from Harrisburg to New Orleans by the Sea-board route, the incorporators resolved to hasten the project to an early completion, and in July applied to the Territorial Legislature for certain amendments to their original charter, which were considered essential for the success of the enterprise. It will be remembered that the property-holders on N street (the original line of route) held meetings and protested against the tunnelling of that street for railroad purpose and to avoid any delay from that quarter, a route was proposed which diverted the track from that thoroughfare.

Accordingly, about ten days since, the House Committee on Railroads presented a bill amending to the original charter which passed both Houses of the Legislature, and was a few days ago approved by Governor Cook. The act, as amended, whilst compelling the company to tunnel the greater portion of the road, prescribes the route as follows: To commence at the northern terminus of the Aqueduct Bridge in Georgetown, thence by an underground excavation or tunnel to Prospect street, and along that street in a direct line to Olive street to Rock creek, crossing Rock creek by an improved iron bridge, and curving northerly and southerly through Squares thirteen and thirty-six to a point on N street, near its intersection with Twenty-third street; thence by tunnel along the centre of that street to New York avenue, and passing through the centre of that avenue to a junction with the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The work of the road will be commenced in about four weeks, and be under the charge of John S. Randolph, the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It has not yet been decided at what point ground will first be broken, though it is thought that, when operations commence, workmen will be placed at several different points on the proposed line, to insure its more rapid completion. The work, as is seen by the proposed route, will involve great labor. Over one-half the distance, through which it passes, will require tunnelling. A bridge will have to be constructed over Rock creek, and one over the Potomac, at Georgetown, which will be built on the piers now standing, the property of the Alexandria Canal and Bridge Company.

The entire distance of the road will be about ten miles, four through the city and Georgetown, and six on the Virginia side of the river. It is intended to use the old berne-bank surveys for that portion in Virginia to the point of its connection with the Orange and Alexandria railroad. If work commences next month, it will be fully two years before the company expect to have the line in running order, as the tunnelling of N street, and that portion which passes through Georgetown, will require great care and skilled labor, and much time.

The location for a depot and workshops of the company has not yet been decided upon. It was at one time determined to select some favorable site on S street, and commence operations on these buildings at that time having been subsequently diverted, under the amended bill, all proposed routes at that time having been abandoned. The capital stock of the company was also increased by the amended bill to \$800,000, the company having the privilege to issue bonds in a sum not to exceed that amount. —*Wash. Patriot.*

A REMARKABLE CASE.—It will be remembered by our citizens that some weeks ago the whole city was shocked to hear of the extraordinary and (as it was then supposed) fatal accident to little Henry Schiffer Kohn, a very intelligent boy, about eight years of age, and the son of one of our most respectable merchants. While at play with some companions on a shed near Court street, and while sliding from the shed down a stout piece of scantling, a terrible splinter became disengaged from the main trunk, and inflicted a wound, from which his recovery has been little short of a miracle.

The case is certainly a curious and interesting one, both in its surgical and other aspects. The injury was inflicted by a rough strand-splitter, three quarters of an inch in diameter at the larger end, and twenty-two inches in length. The rod or splitter entered the abdominal cavity about an inch and a half above the groin, and passing upward, emerged from the body just behind the collar-bone, midway between the neck and point of shoulder. There was no apparent wound of the intestines or any abdominal organ, but the splinter passed up through the diaphragm and lungs from base to apex, just missing the heart and spleen. Immediately after the occurrence of this alarming accident, Dr. J. F. Johnston was called to the patient, and on ascertaining the nature of the frightful wound, and applying such remedy as the state of the case then called for, he summoned Dr. Gaston, one of the most accomplished surgeons of the State, into consultation. Drs. Gaston and Johnston then proceeded, with great skill and success, to remove the splinter from the body. We understand that there was not a very copious effusion of blood, but escape of air from the upper portion of the wound and the expectation of blood indicated the wounding of the lungs.

But strange to say, after a slight fever for a day or two, the brave little sufferer, under the judicious treatment of his physicians, and the judicious nature, began to recover, and is now convalescent. Dr. Johnston a few days ago removed a small fragment of the splinter from the lower part of the wound, which had occasioned a slight local irritation, and the wound is rapidly and finally healing. It really appears to us that after such a recovery as this no one need fear bodily perforation. The case, in our judgment, reflects the highest credit on the doctors in attendance and on the medical profession in Montgomery, which we have always maintained is equal in skill and acquirements to the medical profession in any city north or south of us. —*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

How to Build up our Cities.

If our capitalists and business men in the different cities of this State had more liberality, public spirit and sagacity, they could give a new impetus to improvement and at the same time greatly enhance the value of their own possessions. If the capital which some of them keep locked up abroad for safety, and which others lend out at 12 per cent, or more, could be employed in establishing factories and workshops, and in building houses to accommodate the growing population, they would not only entitle themselves to the gratitude of the public, but they would themselves reap large profits. One of the places which stands in great need of this judicious employment of money is the town of Danville. The wave of prosperity has struck that spirited town. Business has increased, and is still increasing. Old enterprises are flourishing, and many new enterprises which have been started are on the high road to success. This favorable condition of affairs has turned many eyes to the town of Danville. It is said that a number of enterprising people desire to remove there, but one obstacle stands in the way. All the houses are occupied and there are no accommodations for new comers. The Danville Times thus tells the tale:

"The capitalists here prefer to lend money at 12 per cent, to building houses to rent out. They can get good rent, but they say it is troublesome to collect. Every week somebody is turned away who would settle in Danville if he could rent a house. There are neither business houses nor private dwellings for rent."

Could anything be more short-sighted than this? How can reflecting men thus trifle with their own fortunes and those of the town in which all their interests are centred? Such opportunities do not often occur either to individuals or communities. The capitalists and business men of Danville should not be unmindful of the admonition about that "tide" in the affairs of men which, taken at the "flood," leads on to fortune. Should the opportunity be neglected and "the after life" of Danville "abound in shallows and in miseries," the fault will be theirs. They will have destroyed their own town and "twelve per cent." will be the feeble cause.

Our own city has suffered grievously from the same greed. We hope it is better with us now. We hear of many new manufacturing enterprises that have been started, of numerous dwellings and other buildings in process of erection. This indicates that capital which has hitherto been unemployed or loaned out at a large interest, is now being used in the improvement of the city, the extension of business and the development of our industries.

It is not the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals that makes a city prosperous. It all depends upon the proper employment and diffusion of that wealth. A score or so of moneyed men, who hide away their money, or employ it in trading upon the necessities of their neighbors, may keep a whole community in distress for years—retarding prosperity and checking every effort at extension. The same amount of means, expended in the manner we have indicated, would, in the long run, pay much more than twelve per cent, besides building up the fortunes of a whole community, developing the industry, attracting population and giving employment and support to hundreds and thousands of artisans and laboring people. —*Rich. Whig.*

J. L. Lewis, of Calpeper, who was severely wounded in a hatchet battle, between himself and C. V. Carneal, is reported as improving.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

ALEXANDRIA, August 21st, 1871.—The Board of Health met this evening at the Auditor's office. Present: Dr. R. C. Powell, President, and Messrs. E. J. Lloyd, A. E. Addison, Charles P. Shaw, W. W. Rock, J. B. Smoot and O. C. Whittlesey.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee charged with the investigation of the new sanitary system of Thomas Sewell, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board to investigate the system of deodorizing and disinfecting the night soil, submitted by Thomas Sewell, beg leave to report that they have, so far as they were capable, investigated the system, and believe the material used by him will do what he claims for it.

The following address to the City Council was adopted:

Gentlemen: Some two weeks ago, Thos. Sewell laid before the Board of Health the following proposition:

"I propose to furnish, gratuitously, to every house in the city an ample and continuous supply of prepared dry earth deodorizer and disinfectant for night soil, and after such night soil is perfectly deodorized, to remove it from any premises whenever it is necessary, at the same rates now charged by the City Seavenger."

The committee was appointed to examine the practical working of the Sewell plan, and have found from experiments made by them that his system will do all that it claims it will do, and therefore earnestly recommend the adoption of his plan for the following reasons:

1st. The present system is utterly inadequate to meet the demands made upon it, and is itself one of the greatest nuisances in the city.

2nd. Sewell's system will remove a constant nuisance and fruitful source of disease by a system of deodorizing and disinfecting, almost perfect.

3rd. It imposes no additional tax on the city or individuals; and,

4th. It promises to build up in our midst an important branch of manufacturing and trade, by converting the night soil into a valuable fertilizer.

We, therefore, respectfully suggest to the City Council that a contract be made with Thomas Sewell, based upon terms somewhat similar to the following: Thomas Sewell shall furnish an ample and continuous supply of his deodorizer to every house in the city gratuitously, with printed instructions for using the same; and whenever called upon shall remove the same at not greater rates than those allowed by the Corporation of Georgetown and Washington, and deodorized night soil to become the property of said Sewell, and to be deposited in some place approved by the Board of Health or Health Officer; and said Sewell shall give bond in the sum of \$— for the faithful performance of this contract, which contract shall be in force for the term of five years; and the City Council shall declare as nuisances, subject to penalty of \$— all boxes in which this deodorizer is not used, and that it shall be unlawful for any person, other than said Sewell or his agent, to remove any night soil from any premises within the limits of the Corporation.

We believe that the adoption of this plan will remove a constant source of annoyance, secure a greater degree of cleanliness, lessen the labors of the Superintendent of Police, upon whose time too many demands are now made, and give general satisfaction to a large majority of our fellow citizens.

Hoping that the City Council will see proper to take some immediate action in this matter, we remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

The Board then adjourned.

O. C. WHITTLESEY, Sec'y.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.—North Fairfax street, Alexandria, Virginia. Conducted by the SISTERS OF HOLY CROSS, will reopen Monday, 4th of September. The course of instruction is most thorough in English, the Languages, Music, &c. Board and tuition per annum \$300. Music, Languages, Drawing and Painting form extra charges. For full particulars, address August 18th Sister M. LEOCADA, Superior.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

Miss E. C. ADAM will receive pupils on Tuesday, September 12th. For girls, twelve years of age, the expenses of the entire year will be \$180, over that age \$200 for board, tuition, (including Music and Languages) washing, fuel, &c. No day scholars received. Some reduction for several scholars from the same family or neighborhood. Address Miss ELIZA C. ADAM, Alexandria, Virginia, August 12th—1m

RAPPAHANNOCK MALE ACADEMY.

The session of this Academy commences on the 20th of September and closes on the 20th of June, 1872.

Students will be prepared for the University of Virginia and other Colleges, or for the business professions. Terms: Tuition \$20; one half payable in advance, and the remainder on the 1st of February. The whole cost of board and tuition will not exceed \$190 for the session of nine months.

For further information, apply for circulars to Mr. Jno. G. Loring, at Mr. M. Miller's, Washington, Va., or to the Principal, care Col. C. R. Barksdale, Richmond, Va.

C. H. BARKSDALE, A. M., U. of Va., Principal.

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY.

The next session of this Institution will commence on the third Thursday (21st) of September, 1871, and continue without intermission until the fourth Thursday in June, 1872.

The instruction embraces thorough Classical, Literary and Scientific courses, together with the Professional departments of Law and Engineering.

The entire expenses for the session of nine months need not exceed \$300 or \$325, according to the price of Board. Arrangements are also made for messing, by which students may reduce their expenses to \$250 per session.

For further information, address

W. W. SMITH, A. M., President, or

WILLIAM DOLD, Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va., Aug 5th—1m

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Fairfax county, Virginia.

The 28th Annual Session begins SEPTEMBER 27th, 1871, and ends June 26th, 1872. Terms: \$200 per session.

Catalogues sent on application to L. A. BLACKFORD, A. M., Principal, Lock Box 13, Alexandria, Va.

222 Residents of Alexandria supplied at Entwistle's Book-store, 102 King street. Aug 24th

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY.

Alexandria, Va.

The 25th annual session will begin on Monday, September 1st. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the Principal, "Drewer 27, Alexandria, Va.," or by calling at his office, 177 Prince street.

The advantages claimed for this School are, the great experience of the Principal, who is assisted by an excellent corps of teachers; its comprehensive course of study, and the thoroughness of its examinations; the possession of a large and valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus, an extensive cabinet of minerals, and a carefully selected School Library of a thousand volumes, and a thorough military organization and strict discipline.

His recent personal examination of the more improved methods of instruction lately introduced into the schools of the principal cities, will enable the undersigned greatly to improve the system of teaching.

RICHARD L. CARNE, A. M., Principal.

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